

Refraction-Based Alternative Explanation for: Bending of Light Near a Star, Gravitational Red/Blue Shift and Black-Hole

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Abstract

Many of the general-relativity-tests such as bending of light near a star and gravitational red/blue shift are explained without general-relativity & without Newtonian-approach. The authors first cast doubts on both, the Newtonian and the relativistic approach; and proposes a novel alternative-explanation. The new alternative explanation is based on refraction-phenomenon of optics. Estimation of results with new approach are in agreement with known values. Though physics is different, but it is argued that general-relativity based gravitational-bending and refraction based bending have more in common than is generally realized. Also discussed are black-hole and gravitational-lensing in the new perspective of refraction. The new refraction-based theory makes a few new predictions and also suggest a few tests.

Key words: General Relativity, Bending of Light, Gravitational Red/Blue Shift, Black Hole, Gravitational Lensing, Refraction of Light, Atmospheric Height, Space-time.

1 Introduction

As observed on Earth, light from a distant star/planet (such as Venus) bends when it passes near another star (such as Sun). Einstein's theory predicts ($\frac{4GM}{c^2 R}$) double the bending as predicted ($\frac{2GM}{c^2 R}$) by conventional Newtonian mechanics.

Experimental confirmation was the triumph of Einstein's general theory of relativity [1-3]. In the present paper, the authors, however, first cast doubts on both - the Newtonian explanation and Einstein's explanation in two subsequent paragraphs; and then propose an alternative explanation based on refraction-phenomenon of optics. The alternative theory in this paper also explains black-hole and gravitational red/blue-shift.

Conventional Newtonian explanation for bending of light is based on photon's gravitational attraction towards the star (Sun). In fact, photon has no material mass (rest-mass zero) and has mass ($\frac{h\nu}{c^2}$) only due to its energy ($h\nu$). It is hypothesized that gravitation is only between material bodies; the authors cast doubts on the Newtonian gravitational-attraction on photon. Though photon has energy & momentum [4]; it does not seem to have inertial & gravitational mass, else it would have been possible to accelerate or decelerate it. Moreover, if photon is considered as wave, it is not clear as how (& if) gravity can influence it. The authors thus conclude/opine that gravitation (of sun) does not influence photon (coming from venus), therefore can not cause bending of light through Newtonian-mechanics. Also thus gravitation should not be responsible for the so-called gravitational-red/blue-shift.

Einstein's general-relativity explanation is based on geodesic or curvature of space-time near a massive body. Although general-relativity has passed several tests, but it has a serious weak point. According to Einstein, gravity is 'not a real force', but an artifact of curvature. The present authors wish to mention that if Ptolemy geo-centric model can ultimately change after thirteen centuries, Newton's model can be modified after three centuries, Einstein's general-relativity theory too can also be altered in one century. For the sake of truth to prevail, all avenues for possible truth must be kept open.

The authors propose alternative explanation based on refraction-phenomenon of optics, for bending of light near star. When venus-light from space (say, vacuum or near-vacuum) enters into the star's surroundings/atmosphere (comparatively denser medium) the light-ray bends towards the star (sun) due to common well known phenomenon of refraction of light. The refraction-based theory is also able to explain gravitational red/blue shift. Also, black-hole, gravitational-lensing and space-time too are considered in the new perspective. In view of the uncertainty & unavailability of information/data regarding refractive-index of atmospheric-medium and its variations; a rather semi-empirical approach, for the alternative explanation for bending of light near a star and gravitational red/blue shift etc., is appropriate and is described in the paper as follows.

2 A Brief Mention of Earlier Refraction-Based Theories for Bending of Light Near a Star

Only some scanty & scattered informations are available in literature & on internet, such as a few recent ones quoted [5-13] here, on refraction-based theories (or alternative theories) for bending of light near a star. However, unfortunately, the alternative attempts seem to have been met with less-appreciation and more-ridicules. Many people were even hesitant to propose such alternative theories against well-established general-relativity-based gravitational-bending, in fear of being criticized & ridiculed. Nevertheless, some [9-13] have dared to go a step further and even questioned the established notions of physics, and that some [11-13] have suggested that most of the ‘general-relativity test’ could be explained even without ‘general-relativity’.

Many alternative theories of gravitation have been proposed in literature, can also be found on net, not discussed herein, but it is to mention that mostly these are ‘metric-based’ & variant of general-relativity. A novel theory of gravitation, as an alternative to Einstein’s General-theory-of-gravitation, proposed by Gupta [14] is interestingly relies on Einstein’s Special-theory-of-relativity; Einstein’s (general-relativity theory) view and the author’s (alternative gravity theory) view on ‘curvature’ of space-time are discussed in sections- 7 & 8 of this paper, both the views appear to be different but the essence & effect are more-or-less the same. Truly, some [12,13] agree that: it can be argued that bending due to light-refraction and general-relativity based gravitational-bending have more in common (as explained in the section-8) than is generally realized.

3 Bending of Light Near a Star: The Alternative Explanation

3.1 The Principle: Deviation due to Refraction

Refraction of light rays is a well known optics-phenomenon [15]. This provides an alternative explanation of bending of light near a star. When light ray, from space (near vacuum), enters the star’s atmosphere (medium); the light ray bends near the star due to refraction. To illustrate the bending due to refraction, consider a spherical water-droplet as shown in Figure(1.a). When light ray enters from lighter medium (air) to denser medium (water), the droplet works as prism and thus the light-ray bends due to refraction. Similarly, when light ray enters from space-vacuum (lighter medium) to star’s atmosphere (denser medium) it bends due to refraction as shown in Figure(1.b). The atmosphere extends to great heights, it becomes rarer and rarer, however; a reasonable equivalent height is shown in the figure.

The amount of bending (maximum deviation) can be estimated semi-empirically

($\delta = 2(\mu - 1)$) as shown in section 3.3) as follows. Consider the limiting case when the light ray enters the atmosphere touching at point A and leaves touching at point C. The incident ray touches at $i = 90^\circ$ & refraction angle is r at point A and vice-versa at point C as shown in Figure(2). The angle r is thus critical angle ($\mu = \frac{1}{\sin r}$), and for maximum deviation the line AC touches the star-core at point B. From the star-geometry of Figure(2), $Cosec(r) = \frac{R'}{R}$ where R' & R are atmospheric-radius and core-radius of the star. Thus $\mu = \frac{R'}{R} = \frac{(R+h)}{R} = 1 + \frac{h}{R}$ where h is the equivalent-height of atmosphere above the star-core (estimated in the following section 3.2). For max deviation situation (Figure(2)) thus,

$$\mu = Cosec(r) = \frac{R'}{R} = 1 + \frac{h}{R} \quad (1)$$

3.2 Semi-Empirical Estimations of Equivalent Height of Atmosphere h and its Average Refractive Index μ

Star-core is enveloped by dense & diluted gaseous surroundings (or atmosphere) with varying density & refractive-index. It is thus difficult to estimate the equivalent height h of star's atmosphere, within which properties are assumed to be uniform. Factors such as gravitation, temperature, pressure, density, radiation-pressure etc., can influence it. But the main factors for star (sun) seems to be gravitation and radiation-pressure. The dimensionless ratio $\frac{h}{R}$ could probably depend (proportional) on another dimensionless quantity $\frac{GM}{c^2 R}$ (mentioned earlier for bending of light near the star). This in a way takes into account gravitation (gravitational potential energy - $\frac{GM}{R}$) and radiation (velocity of light c). Thus taking (assuming) proportionality-constant or fuzz-factor as k , the star's equivalent atmospheric-height h is taken semi-empirically as:

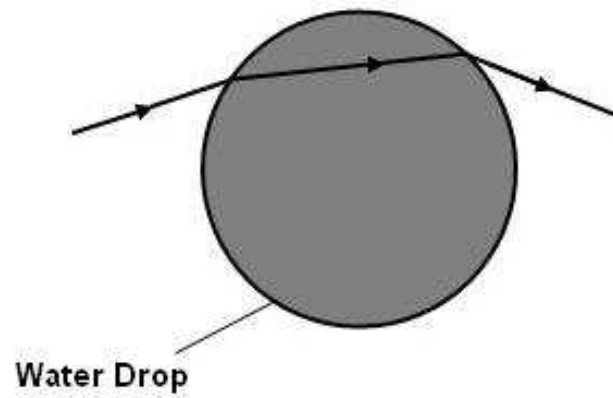
$$\frac{h}{R} = \frac{kGM}{c^2 R} \quad (2)$$

In optics, the refractive index of a medium $\mu = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}$ is also known as ratio of velocity of light in vacuum to the medium, i.e., $\mu = \frac{c_o}{c_m}$. Also since velocity of light (electro-magnetic wave) $c = \frac{1}{(\epsilon u)^{\frac{1}{2}}}$ where ϵ and u are electric-permittivity

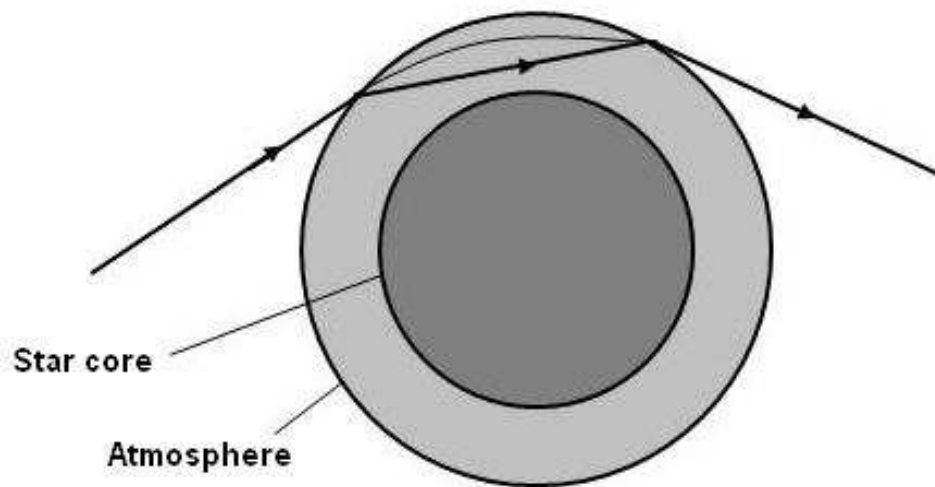
and magnetic-permeability of the medium; $\mu = (\epsilon_r u_r)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx (\epsilon_r)^{\frac{1}{2}}$ as relative-permeability $u_r \approx 1$, where ϵ_r is average relative-permittivity (dielectric constant of the medium) which itself is given as $\epsilon_r = 1 + \chi$ where χ is the average electric-susceptibility of the medium [16]. Thus $(\epsilon_r)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + \chi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \approx 1 + \frac{\chi}{2}$. Though χ , ϵ_r & μ vary within the atmosphere with maximum at star-core to minimum at outer-layer of atmosphere; but considering the average values of ϵ_r & μ , the average equivalent value of μ (Eq. 3) and χ (Eq. 4, using Eqs. 1, 2 & 3) are given as,

$$\mu = 1 + \frac{\chi}{2} \quad (3)$$

$$\chi = \frac{2kGM}{c^2 R} \quad (4)$$



(a) Ray through water droplet



(b) Ray through atmosphere near a star

Figure 1: *Refraction of light*

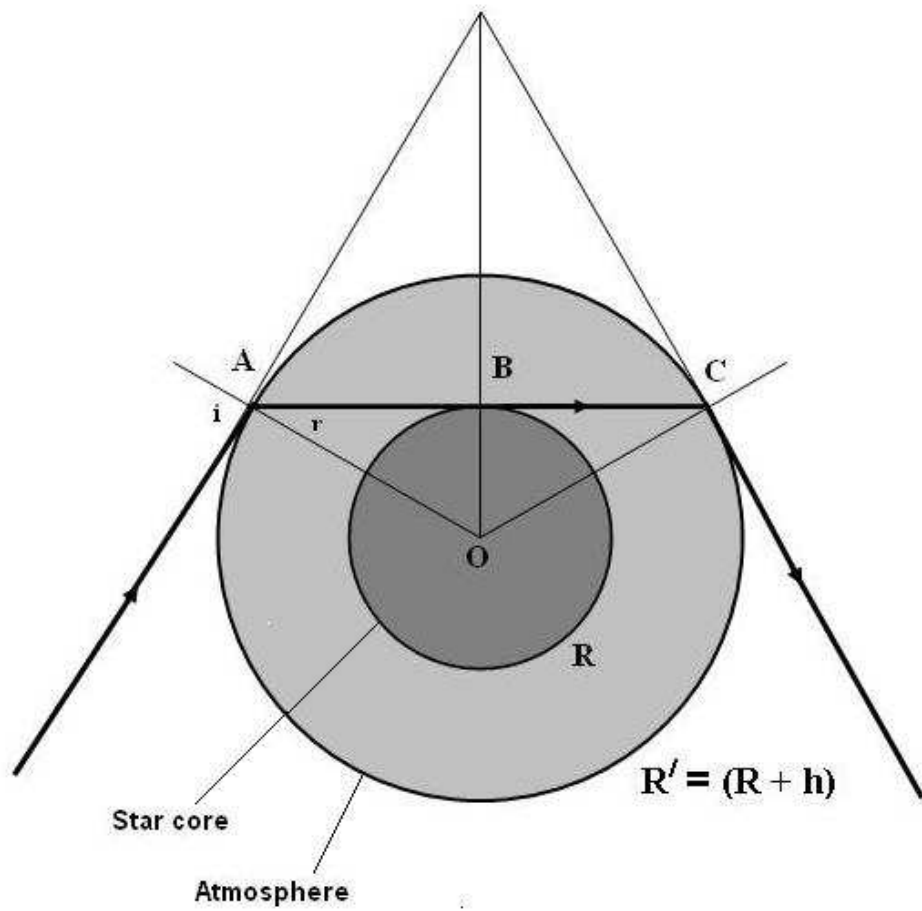


Figure 2: *Bending of light near a star*

3.3 Estimation of Bending (Deviation) of Light near a Star due to Refraction-Phenomenon

The angular deviation at entry point A (Figure(2)) is $(i - r)$, and similar deviation of the ray occurs at exit point C. So, the total deviation (bending) $\delta = 2(i - r)$. From optics consideration and using simplification & approximation, and also noting that deviation is more for higher μ & that there is no-deviation for $\mu = 1$; it can be shown that deviation $(i - r) \approx (\mu - 1)$. Hence the expressions for total deviation δ are given as in Eq. 5, as in Eq. 6 (using Eqs. 5 & 3) and as in Eq. 7 (using Eqs. 6 & 4):

$$\delta = 2(\mu - 1) \quad (5)$$

$$= \chi \quad (6)$$

$$= \frac{2kGM}{c^2 R} \quad (7)$$

The total deviation (bending of light) $\delta = \frac{2kGM}{c^2 R}$ given by Eq. 7 is same (for fuzz factor $k = 2$) as that predicted by the celebrated general-relativity and found experimentally correct. The approach (physics) of the present explanation, however, is altogether different and is much simpler. The new approach is based on the commonly well-known phenomenon of refraction of light; there is, however, a fuzz-factor k to account for uncertainty such as in estimation of star's atmospheric height & its refractive index. The authors aim to emphasize that though refraction-phenomenon approach and general-relativity approach are in agreement as far as result is concerned but the physics of both the approaches are quite different.

3.4 Gravitational-Lensing (in new light as Refraction- Bending)

In perspective of refraction phenomenon discussed for bending of light, the so called gravitational-lensing [17] is in fact 'real' refraction-lensing of light due to refraction through atmospheric-layer of star or galaxy (note-both star & galaxy are surrounded with cloud of gases/materials, both can cause refraction-bending of light and thus lensing). In fact the word 'lensing' here literally means real lensing (bending of light due to refraction). But through optical-lens deviation occurs with some dispersion too, causing chromatic aberration. It is expected that here too, if the lensing is due to refraction (as said in the present paper), a little dispersion (chromatic aberration) can also occur which may possibly be found experimentally. The sky as if will look more colorful, and it is the color which will differentiate between the object & its image.

4 A New Look on Black-Hole: Light-tapping inside, due to Total-Internal-Refraction

What happens if the light ray after entering the atmosphere (at $r = \text{critical angle}$) suffers total-internal-reflection (due to slight change in refractive index or angle) at point C (Figures 2 & 3). The ray will thus continue to travel inside the atmosphere along a closed regular polygon as shown in Figure(3). For max possible deviation & nearness to star, the ray enters at critical-angle and touches the star-core at point B (Figure(3)). If the ray AC passes above B, it will not suffer total-internal-reflection and thus will come out of atmosphere at the first-pass at point C; whereas if ray sight AC is below B the ray will be trapped (obstructed, thus absorbed) by the star-core.

For max possible deviation situation when total-internal-reflection may occur at point C as shown in Figure(3); the ray after traveling a few rounds along the polygon(s) can ultimately come-out from any vertices including C. It may be noted that refraction angle $r = (90 - \theta)$ and that $2\theta n = 360$; thus $r = 90 - \frac{180}{n}$ where n is the number of sides of the polygons shown in Figure(3). The ‘minimum’ possible n for a polygon to exist is 3 (triangle); so for $n = 3$, $r = 30$ degrees. The limiting case for $n = 3$, $r = 30^\circ$ (as shown in Figure(3.c)) may be looked at as if this limiting case correspond to black-hole formation. This is because if the critical angle $r < 30^\circ$ (i.e., $\mu > 2$), the light ray will directly fall (be trapped) onto the star-core and will be absorbed, thus the ray will not come-out. So, black-hole condition is $n = 3, r \leq 30^\circ$ or $\mu \geq 2$ as given in Eqs. 8, 9 & 10.

$$\mu = (\epsilon_r)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + \chi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 2 \quad (8)$$

$$\chi \geq 3 \quad (9)$$

From Eq. 4 (with $k=2$) & Eq. 9, the final condition for black-hole is thus given by,

$$\frac{GM}{c^2 R} \geq \frac{3}{4} \quad (10)$$

This seems to be in reasonable (middle) agreement with the known condition $\frac{GM}{c^2 R} = 1$ (from Newtonian red-shift approach) or $\frac{GM}{c^2 R} = \frac{1}{2}$ (from general-relativity/Schwarzschild-radius), for black-hole [3, 4]. The present approach also indicates that the black-hole will have a thick skirt of atmosphere with minimum $\mu = 2$ and $h = R$. Figure(3) shows: total-internal-reflection within atmosphere-as possible trapping of ray and subsequent absorption into the core, leading to formation of black-hole (for $n = 3; r < 30^\circ, \mu > 2$).

The black-hole introduced here through is of new type/class (optical). It appears that the core of the black-hole is a shrunk heavy neutron-star surrounded by thick glassy skirt of atmosphere of heavy elements (including glass-forming Si) from the remnant of the supernovae-explosion. The trapped radiation (information) can come-out as re-radiation, however differently, from the black-hole

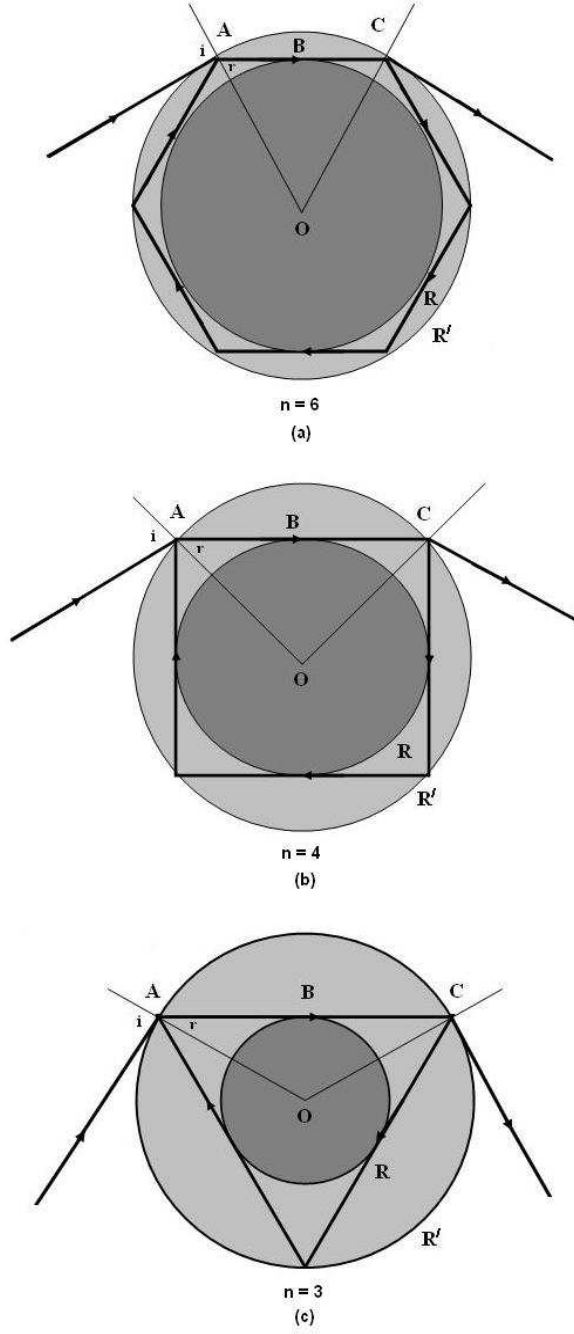


Figure 3: *Total-internal-reflection within atmosphere as possible trapping of ray leading to black-hole (for $n = 3$, $r < 30$)*

core, agreeing with Hawking [18, 19] that ‘black-holes are not so black’. For neutron-star $n > 3$ & $\mu < 2$ whereas for black-hole $n = 3$ & $\mu > 2$.

5 Red/Blue Shift: New Alternative Explanation due to Refraction-Phenomenon

According to Newtonian or Einstein’s theory the gravitational red (or blue) shift $\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{GM}{c^2 R}$ and the simple known explanation is said to be as that: when ray from space approaches towards a massive body the star or planet it gains gravitational energy, thus frequency ν increases (blue shift); but as velocity of light c assumed to be constant, λ decreases accordingly.

But the physics of the present explanation is quite different. It is considered/opined (as explained in section 1, paragraph 2) that gravitation does not influence photon; so the photon’s energy $h\nu$ hence ν remains constant, as is known to be so during refraction. But when from space (vacuum) the light-ray enters the atmosphere (medium) of star or planet, the velocity decreases from c_o to c_m , ν remaining constant, hence λ decreases (blue shift). So, blue shift is explained but the reason is quite different. Similarly, when ray goes out of atmosphere (medium) to space (vacuum) red-shift occurs. It may be emphasized that with the present explanation/theory, the red (or blue) shift is in-fact not ‘gravitational red/blue shift’ but ‘refraction red/blue shift’.

The blue/red shift can also be estimated as follows: $\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = \frac{(\lambda_o - \lambda_m)}{\lambda} = \frac{(\nu\lambda_o - \nu\lambda_m)}{\nu\lambda_o} = 1 - \frac{c_m}{c_o} = 1 - \frac{1}{\mu} \sim \frac{(\mu-1)}{\mu}$. Since for atmosphere $\mu \sim 1$ and that $\mu = (\epsilon_r)^{\frac{1}{2}} = (1 + \chi)^{\frac{1}{2}} \sim 1 + \frac{\chi}{2}$, the red/blue shift is given by Eqs. 11 & 12 and by Eq. 13 (using (Eqs. 12 & 4);

$$\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda} = (\mu - 1) \quad (11)$$

$$= \frac{\chi}{2} \quad (12)$$

$$= \frac{kGM}{c^2 R} \quad (13)$$

The red/blue shift $\frac{d\lambda}{\lambda}$ predicted by refraction is $\frac{GM}{c^2 R}$ from Eq. 13 with fuzz-factor $k = 1$. This shift is in agreement with the known gravitational shift. It is not inappropriate to use some fuzz-factor as k , in view of inaccuracies/uncertainty in the model/parameters. The important thing is the ‘physics’ behind the shift; the authors wish to mention following points:

(i) When light enters from space (vacuum) to atmosphere (medium), there is a blue-shift; and when light goes away from atmosphere to space, there is a red-shift. This is well in agreement value-wise with Newtonian/Einstein’s gravitational red/blue shift; but authors would like to emphasize that physics of

all the three theories (Newtonian, Einstein's and the authors' refraction-based present theory) are different.

(ii) The present refraction theory of red/blue shift predicts that: once the ray goes out of atmosphere and travels farther from star, there is no more further red shift as expected for conventional gravitational red shift; the red shift only occurs when the light ray comes out of atmosphere, due to refraction phenomenon. Within the atmosphere also, there would be some red/blue shift due to variation in density or refractive-index of the medium.

(iii) When, say, for example, light enters from vacuum to atmosphere, both present and previous theories predict same result blue-shift but the causes (physics) are different. Also, there is some difference in present & previous theories for what is constant & what varies. Previous (Newtonian/Einstein's) theories consider velocity of light c constant, ν increases (due to gravitational-energy/time-dilation) thus blue-shift, λ decreases to keep c constant. Whereas, present refraction-based theory considers that energy hence ν remains constant, c decreases (from c_o to c_m), λ decreases (from λ_o to λ_m) thus blue-shift. For both (present & previous) theories λ decreases for blue-shift; but in previous theories ν increases & c remains constant whereas in present theory ν remains constant and c decreases as the ray enters into atmosphere.

6 Discussion and Predictions

The proposed refraction-based explanation quite successfully explains: (i) bending of light (ii) red/blue shift and (iii) other aspects such as lensing and black-hole. The authors suggest the following and there could be possibilities of testing the novelties.

(1) The semi-empirical estimate of equivalent atmospheric-height (h) near a 'star' is roughly $h = \frac{GM}{c^2}$. But this formula is no good for atmospheric-height (h') of 'planet or satellite', where radiation pressure is almost absent and important factors are gravity, pressure & density. For 'planet/satellite' - the formula, if any, may be entirely different from the formula for 'star'. However, looking for a similar formula and noting that velocity of sound c_s is related to pressure & density; the equivalent atmospheric-height for 'planet/satellite is empirically suggested/ modified roughly as $h' = \frac{GM}{cc_s}$ which gives reasonably possible values (order of magnitude wise) $h' = 4Km$ for earth and $h' = 20m$ for moon; but as we know, $h' \sim 0$ for moon for different reason (escape velocity).

(2) As a daring step the authors opine that gravitational-attraction is between material bodies only. Thus gravity does not influence/attract rest-mass-less photon, or photon (electro-magnetic wave) is unaffected by gravity. Since matter-less photon doesn't has grain-mass [20], it will not have any gravitational or inertial mass either.

(3) Bending of light(photon)-path is neither due to Newtonian ‘gravitational-attraction’ nor due to Einstein’s ‘geodesic’, but due to refraction-phenomenon of optics within the atmosphere.

(4) There should be no-refraction and thus no-bending of light around a planet or satellite with almost no-atmosphere (such as on moon).

(5) Black-hole has a thick skirt of atmosphere ($h = R$) of high refractive index ($\mu = 2$). Black-hole physics is - first trapping of light (due to total-internal-reflection) within atmosphere and finally absorbed within the black-hole core which can re-radiate it out in due course.

(6) Gravitational-lensing being the true refraction-lensing; should show some chromatic effect/aberration, which may however be too less to be noticed normally.

(7) The red-shift for example, occurs only when the ray comes out of atmosphere and no further red-shift afterwards. Frequency ν remains same, wavelength λ and velocity of light c changes. Some shift within atmosphere also possible, due to possible variation of μ within it.

(8) The new refraction-based explanation is so obvious that it spares little room for doubts. In future if the potentials of this new approach is recognized/appreciated, it would possibility have important bearings on understanding of cosmology.

7 Einstein’s and Authors’ Views on Curvature of Space-Time

In fact due to gravity, density thus refractive-index of the atmosphere varies in radial direction; thus during bending, the light ray actually follows a curved path due to variation of μ within the medium. This curved path (as shown by a thin free-hand drawn curved-line in Figure(1.b)) is apparently considered as Einstein’s ‘geodesic’ of general-relativity whereas in fact it is ‘geodesic’ due to refraction through the medium of varying μ .

As per Einstein’s general-relativity the 4-D empty space-time is curved (warped) around a mass. The present (authors’) refraction- theory indicates that 3-D space-atmosphere may be considered curved in view of density-variation (warping) of atmosphere around the mass. With passage of ‘time’ as the light ray proceeds forward it follows a curved path in the 3-D ‘space’- atmosphere creating an impression of ‘geodesic’ in 4-D space-time.

Briefly summarized - (1) Einstein's view and (2) authors' view on space-time and gravity are as follows:

(1) As per Einstein's general-relativity the very 'vacuum' of 4-D space-time is warped/curved around a mass; also that there is no gravity but apparently appears due to curvature of the space-time. 'Space-time curvature (warping) causes apparent-gravity'.

(2) As per authors' view the gaseous-'atmosphere' in flat 4-D space-time is warped/curved around the mass; and that gravity is very much there and the warping/curving (variation) of atmospheric properties is due to gravity. 'Gravity causes variation (warping/curving) of space-time'. The space-time 'fabric' which warps (curves) around the mass is not 'vacuum' but the 'atmosphere' [21]. Warping of the fabric of space-time, is in fact, is the variation of properties (density and refractive-index) within the surrounding-atmosphere around the massive body.

8 'Curvature Causes Gravity' or 'Gravity Causes Curvature'?

A million-dollar question, like egg & chicken problem, can be asked that whether (i) it is the space-time curvature around big-mass that causes apparent gravity-effect or (ii) it is the real gravity-force that causes atmospheric density variation (viz. curvature) around the big-mass. As explained by Gupta [21] it is concluded that: as per Einstein's general-relativity [1-3] it is the first answer (Curvature causes Gravity-effect), whereas as per Gupta's gravity-theory [14] it is the second answer (Gravity causes Curvature-effect). In fact [21] gravity force is real and not the artifact of curvature, rather curvature (density-variation) can be said as an effect of gravity. Origin of gravity is not the curvature, but it is the gravity which is the origin of the so-called curvature. Einstein's space-time curvature of empty-space is equivalent to density (or refractive-index) variation of the atmosphere in matter-universe; that in a way implies equivalence [21] of bending of light near a star (i) due to curvature of warped empty-space implying general-relativity based gravitational-bending or (ii) due to variation of density (refractive-index) causing refraction which makes the light-ray to bend & follow a curved path (as shown by the thin curved-line within the atmospheric-region in Figure(1.b)). The two differently appearing explanations seem to have something in common, probably these two are almost (more-or-less) the same thing appearing different as being viewed from different perspectives.

9 Some Tests for the Refraction-based Theory

Early sun-rise and late sun-set than the actual-happenings (by about 3 minutes) are the well known & established facts [22], which are known to occur

due to refraction-based bending of light in the earth's atmosphere. But general-relativity based gravitational-bending of star-light near Sun is considered to be different, based on phenomenon of space-time curvature. Though the proposed refraction-based theory in the present-paper seems to have more in-common than generally realized, but the 'physics' is different. Some possible litmus-tests are proposed, as follows, to test/verify the herein proposed refraction-based theory for terrestrial & cosmological phenomena. Not much details, however, for the experimental schemes for the proposed tests have been provided; but the ideas & the salient features behind the tests have been clearly indicated.

(1) General-relativity based gravitational-bending of light is frequency - independent whereas the refraction-based bending is quite obviously frequency-dependent. For example: it is well known that in the VIBGYOR-spectrum, the higher-frequency blue-light bends more than the lower-frequency red-light. The frequency- dependant bending of light near a star, though may be small, if really found in terrestrial/cosmological observations, will establish the truth of refraction-based theory. Also, it is expected that there would be more bending of the high-frequency X-ray than the low-frequency radio-signals existing within the wide-spectrum of the star-light.

(2) If the gravitational-lensing is a result of refraction-based theory which is frequency-dependent, the sky therefore should be more colorful in view of chromatic - aberration in the images, which may possibly be noticed/observed.

(3) As explained in the section-5 of this paper, it is explained that the red/blue shift is in fact due to the fact that light-speed in denser-medium is less than that in rarer-medium. It is well known that the frequency of the incident light remains the same during refraction, hence any blue/red shift is in-fact due to corresponding change of wavelength ($\lambda = \frac{c}{\nu}$). With some specially designed experiment, it could possibly be found that, say, blue-shift is 'not due to real-increase in frequency but due to real-decrease of wavelength' of light in the medium wherein light-speed is lesser.

(4) If we fabricate a sphere of radius $2R$ in such a way, that it has a dark-black light-absorbing inner-core of radius R surrounded by a glass-like material of $\mu \geq 2$ of thickness R all around; the whole sphere would appear black (light would be entrapped in it, as explained in section-4). This would make a sort of black-hole type object which could be held in hand (of course without any danger!). Diamond has $\mu > 2$, but it seems costly & impracticable to use diamond for it. Is there any other such glass-like material ($\mu \geq 2$) which could be affordable & practicable to be used to construct such toy type mini black-hole?

10 Conclusions

It is suggested that - Gravitation is only between material bodies and that the zero-rest-mass photon is unaffected by gravity. The alternative novel approach to explain phenomena such as bending of light near a star and gravitational red/blue shift is based on refraction phenomenon of optics. Bending of light is due to bending of ray due to refraction within the star's atmosphere. The red/blue shift is due to optical-phenomenon of change of wavelength (frequency remaining same) due to change in velocity of light in the atmospheric medium. Other aspects such as black-hole and gravitational-lensing are also re-examined in the new perspective of refraction-phenomenon. Interesting predictions are made and also a few tests are suggested. In fact many of the general-relativity-tests are explained without general-relativity on the basis of refraction-phenomenon. The new approach could have important bearing on understanding of space-time, gravity and cosmology.

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